

General measures for prevention of Pebrine:

- Practice disinfection of silkworm rearing house, surroundings, appliances, silkworm seed production unit and silkworm egg surface.
- Practice hygienic measures during silkworm rearing as well as silkworm egg production. Employ the measures for destruction of diseased silkworm eggs/cocoons/feces.
- Monitor the seed crops and commercial crops for pebrine disease through the rearing period.
- Dust bed disinfectant as per schedule and quantity.
- Control alternate hosts of *Nosema* insect pests in and around mulberry gardens.

Schedule of disinfection:

Day	Details of activity
After the completion of rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collection, disinfection and burning of diseased larvae, melted and flimsy cocoons.• Flaming and disinfection of mountages.• 1st disinfection of rearing house and appliances using 2% Bleaching powder in 0.3% slaked lime solution.
Day*	Details of activity
5	Cleaning, washing and sun drying of appliances
4	Additional disinfection of rearing house with 0.3% slaked lime solution
3	2 nd disinfection of rearing house and appliances.
2	Disinfection of passage to rearing house Opening of windows of rearing house for ventilation
1	Preparation for brushing.

- Days before brushing.

Identification of diseases in silkworm

Symptoms

Diseases

1. Behavioral

Poor appetite and lethargic

Bacterial Flacherie

2. External

Retarded growth

Flaccid larvae

Beaded feces

Whitish feces

Hard and mummified larvae

Swollen intersegmental region

Viral Flacherie

3. Microscopic

Bacteria in hemolymph

Bacteria in midgut

Polyhedra in hemolymph

Polyhedra in midgut

Hyphal bodies in hemolymph

Pebrine spores in homogenate

Pebrine

Muscardine

4. Anatomical

Translucent cephalothorax

Turbid white midgut

Turbid white hemolymph

White postules on silk gland

Nuclear Polyhedrosis

